

ALLIES ARE OUTSPOKEN IN CRITICISING ITALY'S STRICT FOOD BLOCKADE

British and French Are Particularly Bitter in Their Denunciation of Scheme Which Is Said to Be Creating Chaos in New Democracies in Old Austrian Empire.

AMERICANS INCLINED TO CRITICIZE ALSO

There Is Some Talk About the Discontinuance of the American Food Relief for Italy, Because of Italian Government's Attitude in Buffer States of Southern Europe.

Paris, March 6.—The British and French delegates here have been bitterly outspoken in the supreme war council and the supreme economic council in criticism of the food blockade which the Italian government is maintaining against Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia and Slavonia. The new democracies built out of the old Austrian empire are relied upon by the entente as a protection against the bolshevik wave, and the food shortage in them is creating chaos.

While the American delegates are less outspoken than the British and French regarding the Italian action, they are concerned over the situation, which is stopping all American relief work. Italy is entirely dependent upon the United States for food staples, receiving credits through the American treasury with which to make purchases. Italian relief supplies cost \$60,000,000 monthly, while the relief of the Czechs, Jugos-Slavs and Serbians cost the United States \$20,000,000 monthly. The persistence of the Italian blockade and what is charged as the attempt of Italy to obtain political advantages, are creating such bitterness that some of the European representatives are suggesting the possibility of the discontinuance of American relief for Italy.

Early in February an Italian military mission penetrated Jugos-Slav populated territory at Laibach and settled in the town. The Jugos-Slavs feel that since their union with Serbia they are not the enemies of Italy, and they resent the occupation of Fiume and the Dalmatian coast by the Italian army. Consequently they forced the Italian mission to leave Laibach on Feb. 10. The Italians retorted by establishing a food blockade against all Jugos-Slav territory. Inasmuch as the railways to Czechoslovak territory cross the Jugos-Slav regions this blockade has also affected the American relief work for both Bohemia and Moravia.

CONSIDER AMERICAN SUGGESTION FOR PEACE

It Is Proposed That Various Committees Draw Up Articles Embodying Their Reports.

Paris, March 6.—The supreme council at its session this afternoon will first consider a proposal by the American delegation to invite the various committees to draw up articles embodying their reports with a view to the formulation of a treaty of peace.

The second question on the program is the discussion of military and naval reports on the new conditions to be imposed on Germany.

HILARY A. HERBERT DEAD.

Was Secretary of Navy During Cleveland's Second Term.

Tampa, Fla., March 6.—Hilary A. Herbert, secretary of the navy during Grover Cleveland's second term, died here today at the age of 85 years. Mr. Herbert had been in feeble health for a number of years. He had spent the winter here. Throughout the Civil war, Mr. Herbert served as an officer of the 8th Alabama volunteers, and at the close was colonel of the regiment. He was active for 50 years in Confederate veteran organizations and was the author of several works dealing with the problems of the South before and after the war.

TORNADO WRECKED PART OF ENFAULA, ALA.

Four Persons Were Killed and Property Damage of Million Dollars Done—Nearby Towns Also Suffered.

Enfaula, Ala., March 6.—Reports today from the section swept yesterday by a tornado showed four dead here with many persons injured and local property loss estimated at one million dollars. The residential section here was wrecked by the storm.

In nearby towns and the country district the tornado did considerable damage, but reports were not available because of the interruption of wire communication.

WAGES SHOWING TENDENCY TO SAG

Although There Has Been No General Revision Downward, According to Report by Federal Reserve Board.

Washington, D. C., March 6.—Confidence that business conditions are readjusting themselves "in a fairly satisfactory way, although not as fast as many interests wish," was expressed today by the federal reserve board in a review of business reports for February. These reports were made by reserve agents in each district based on specific surveys of commercial and industrial conditions.

"Reports as to labor unemployment have been numerous in the press," says the board's review, "but the reports of federal reserve agents show that there has probably thus far been over-anxiety and exaggeration with respect to this matter. From several manufacturing districts it is reported that labor conditions are far from satisfactory and that there is considerable unemployment, but it is also noted that the condition does seem to have grown worse during February."

The surplus of labor appeared smallest in the south and southwest. In those sections there are no indications of any reduction in the wage scale, while in the north and east employees are demanding higher wages, notwithstanding the existence of considerable unemployment.

"There is as yet no general revision of wages downward, although there are indications of a tendency to let wages settle to a definite level which shall without question be higher than that existing before the war. There has been a number of persons by eliminating overtime or establishing short-time."

The textile industry presents one of the most difficult problems, says the report. In New England curtailment of woolen mill production still is in progress and in the Philadelphia district readjustment in textile production is proceeding with values unsettled. In New England the cotton market is reported as a complete standstill so far as raw material is concerned, while mills are operating only a few days a week.

Raw material for leather and shoes is reported higher than when the armistice was signed, says the report, "and by some it is predicted that the price of shoes will advance rather than decline."

Banking conditions in general show a condition of greater ease, the board said, "with some accumulation of funds at centers and a strong tendency on the part of money hoarded to return to the banks. According to some bankers' estimates, the amount of hoarded money that has been returned to banks since the armistice would aggregate \$300,000,000."

MUST HELP RUSSIA, BUT NOT BY FORCE

Andrew Bonar Law Declared in House of Commons—Also Declared Great Britain Must Not Expect Full Repayment for War Debt.

London, March 6 (via Montreal).—Andrew Bonar Law, government leader in the House of Commons, replied last night to some questions raised in a debate on foreign affairs that have been in progress in the House. As regards bolshevism, Mr. Bonar Law said that few people now had any illusions about it. The allies were agreed that something must be done for Russia, but none of them, he declared, would recommend dispatching the necessary forces to quell the anarchy there.

As to indemnities, Mr. Bonar Law said, the government realized that the country expected to get the best possible indemnities from Germany, and he emphasized the point that it was Great Britain's business to get every penny it could, but it was useless to hold out the hope that the indemnities would wipe out the country's immense war debt.

Mr. Bonar Law agreed that it was urgent that peace be achieved quickly, because there was real danger of Germany sinking into bolshevism. Moreover, he pointed out that there was the greatest necessity for the allies to get their own trade and industries going again. Therefore, the sooner the blockade was ended, given the knowledge that some other weapon could be depended upon, the better it would be for Great Britain and the world in general.

MACHINE GUNS FIRE ON CROWD

German Government Troops and Armed Spartacans Clash in Berlin

MANY CASUALTIES IN SEVERAL FIGHTS

Spartacans Have Built Barricades in the Side Streets

Berlin, March 6 (By the Associated Press).—The vicinity of police headquarters in the Alexanderplatz continued today to be the scene of recurring street fighting between government troops and armed Spartacan rioters, comprising soldiers, sailors and strikers.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the troops and policemen fired heavily with machine guns on the crowds with a surge back into Alexanderplatz after having been driven off. Strong reinforcements were sent to police headquarters during the night, including a field battery of six pieces. Minor clashes occurred there almost hourly during Tuesday, the casualties being six dead and 50 wounded.

At 10 o'clock this morning two persons were killed in a clash between troops and rioters in Huttenstrasse, in the Mohlt district.

The Spartacans have constructed barricades in several side streets leading off from Alexanderplatz and continue to plunder the shops in the vicinity. Herr Ernst, the police chief, declared that the strike wave is receding and that police headquarters is being fortified against any attempt to storm it.

Copenhagen, March 6.—Both the Spartacans and the government forces lost a large number killed in fighting Wednesday before police headquarters in the Alexanderplatz, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Politiken. The fighting finally was ended by negotiation.

No newspapers appeared in Berlin this morning as all the compositors went on strike Wednesday night.

TRAINS CRASHED; FOUR MEN KILLED

Freight Train on Pennsylvania Railroad Had Stopped for Water and Another Train Ran Into It from the Rear—Victims Were All Trainmen.

Philadelphia, March 6.—Four trainmen were killed and two others badly injured in a rear-end collision today on the Trenton cut-off of the Pennsylvania railroad near Willow Gate, Pa.

The killed: William Gigerich, Harrisburg; Clyde Campbell, S. Donahue, and H. A. Waltman, Enola, Pa.

William J. Flore suffered a fracture of the left leg and serious burns, and J. S. Miller was burned.

A freight train had stopped for water at the Davidsonville bridge. Another train crashed into it. Fifteen box cars were derailed. The wreckage caught fire and much freight was destroyed. The bridge also was burned.

General Edwards will have his first contact with a Barre audience in Howland hall at that hour. Fathers and mothers of boys who are or were with the 26th, veterans of the war who served in the 26th or other divisions, at home or overseas, and Grand Army men are to be in the vanguard of those who gather to meet the general personally. It should be borne in mind that every body is urged to attend the afternoon reception, and the committee is anxious that General Edwards' first impression of a Barre audience shall be a lively one. The general will be a guest at luncheon in Hotel Barre at 6 o'clock, and at 7:30 o'clock the public meeting is to be held in the open hall, where the guests of honor will also be the principal speaker.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF METHODIST W. F. M. S.

Was Observed Last Evening at Hedding Church, a Pleasing Program Being Given.

In spite of the sudden drop in the temperature after yesterday's warm weather, with the attendant sleet and slippery sidewalks, there were many ladies interested in missionary effort who gathered last evening at the Methodist church. The service was in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The committee in charge, Mrs. C. S. Andrews, Mrs. T. H. Chee, Jr., and Mrs. E. M. Lyon, had arranged a brief musical program. Miss Grace Barclay played for a piano solo "Cathedral Chimes," and a chorus of girls sang, "Do Something for Others." The president of the local society, Mrs. Lillian S. Gregory of Moretown, the speaker of the evening, made the pleasing announcement that the ladies had been successful in their efforts to secure 50 new members in commemoration of the anniversary and had, in fact, secured 51 new members for the local branch.

Mrs. Gregory talked for upward of an hour about the land to which she had been called, India. She spent over ten years there, and told of the wonderful transformation that had been worked in the lives of the native Christians. She said their faces soon reflected the healing of their diseased bodies and the enlightenment of their darkened minds. One point upon which much emphasis was laid was the fact that the private life of the native Christians had been further reduced, while the best owners assert that progress has been made in manning the boats with non-union men.

Leaders of the strike condemn the separate negotiations and assert that even if an agreement with the railroad administration and its workers is effected, the strike will continue against the private owners. The strikers claim that the number of craft in operation has been further reduced, while the best owners assert that progress has been made in manning the boats with non-union men.

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TRY TO SPLIT DOCK STRIKE

Department of Labor Mediator, James L. Hughes, Is Conferring

FREIGHT PILING UP IN NEW YORK CITY

Strike Leaders Claim That Workmen of Private Boat Owners Will Stay Out

New York, March 6.—With traffic in New York harbor still tied up and large consignments of freight accumulating at piers, railroad terminals and warehouses, further efforts were made today by James L. Hughes, mediator of the department of labor, to effect a settlement with a part of the striking marine workers. Officials of the railroad administration and its employees, who operate 40 per cent of the harbor craft, held an open meeting at the office of A. J. Stone, federal manager of the Erie railroad. These negotiations do not affect private boat owners and their men, who so far have steadfastly refused overtures looking toward a settlement.

Leaders of the strike condemn the separate negotiations and assert that even if an agreement with the railroad administration and its workers is effected, the strike will continue against the private owners. The strikers claim that the number of craft in operation has been further reduced, while the best owners assert that progress has been made in manning the boats with non-union men.

SEEK SECRET BALLOT IN QUINCY TROUBLE

Petition Being Circulated Among Granite Workers for Another Vote on the Producers' Proposal.

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WHY THE LIBRARY ASKS SUPPORT

The Income of Trust Property Is Not Sufficient to Maintain the Library and Meet the Indebtedness and Mortgage on Aldrich Block.

The city meeting warned for March 7 at 7:30 p. m. "To see if the city will vote to give further support to the Aldrich public library; and if so, how much?" reminds us that more than 25 years have elapsed since Mr. Aldrich's first attack of apoplexy that removed his familiar face from business circles of the town and village of Barre.

Many persons now active in business affairs never knew Mr. Aldrich and of the circumstances of his gift. We reprint in this issue an article, written by Mr. Bisbee, that was published in the Times Sept. 22, 1908, at the time the library was dedicated. Its publication at this time seems appropriate not only because of Mr. Bisbee's intimate personal knowledge of the facts stated; but because he was then speaking for the full board of trustees, who then had a like knowledge, and several have since deceased or removed from Barre. The bank building situated at the intersection of North Main and Washington streets that was bequeathed by the trustees, and its net income expended for the maintenance of the library consisted of a brick veneered building that had been erected in 1802 with frame additions thereto; and this building had become so much deteriorated that most of its occupants had removed to more desirable locations. Properly to preserve the property, and put it in desirable condition for renting it was necessary for the trustees to expend large sums of money, in proportion to its value, for alterations and repairs—from the foundation to the roof, both inclusive. The more recently erected buildings on Main street, northerly, had not been placed on a line with the Aldrich building, thereby giving an appearance that the latter building projected into the street at the portion of its most congested traffic.

The Aldrich land was not wholly covered by the buildings, and there was a vacant space between them and the next building north. The trustees took the matter up with the city officials, and the owners of the Wood building; and it was mutually arranged that the new Aldrich building be located as it was subsequently built. It was well known that the trustees did not have sufficient funds of the Aldrich estate with which to pay for the new building; that they would have to place a mortgage on the block to obtain funds with which to erect it, and be required to use cents received to extinguish such mortgage indebtedness.

The new block was erected at an expense of \$28,133.30, and a mortgage placed thereon of \$18,000, with interest at five per cent. After the bank removed from the old building the gross rentals received therefrom was only about \$200. Unless the city makes a larger appropriation for the maintenance of the library, we understand, it will be necessary for the trustees either to close or to limit the use of the library until the rents received from the block have extinguished the mortgage indebtedness.

The trustees have worked unceasingly in marshaling the property of the Aldrich estate both to provide and to maintain the library; and, we believe, their efforts are appreciated by the inhabitants of the city.

Again, it might be said that for many years past, at the request of the trustees, the city auditors have audited the books of the treasurer of the library; and the city thereby acquires information as to the use of all money that comes into the possession of the trustees. It is to be hoped there will be a good turn out at the city meeting, and such action taken as the situation deserves.

Some of the facts as presented by Mr. Bisbee are as follows:

It is not intended while attempting to present some of the facts and conditions which have resulted in the erection of the library building, to attempt an eulogy, or an appreciation, of the life and character of Mr. Leonard F. Aldrich by whose generosity it has been built; but, perhaps, it ought to be said the family name, Aldrich, has for many years been well known in Barre.

Mr. Sylvanus Aldrich, the testator's father, came here with his wife and two

(Continued on third page.)

PURCHASING AGENT SHORN

Few Powers Left to State Official in Bill Passed by the House

BOARD OF CONTROL HAS HIM IN CHARGE

Vermont Legislature Gets to Work After the Recess Over Election

The Vermont House today passed H. 229, which takes away practically all of the powers of the state purchasing agent, leaving that officer subject almost entirely to the board of control. The bill had been ordered to a third reading last night when the legislature reconvened after the recess over election. Only short sessions were held in both the House and the Senate this morning, a small amount of business being disposed of.

Some county clerks got recognition in the Senate this morning, when, after some debate, the Senate passed S. 92, increasing the salary of the county clerks of Chittenden, Orleans and Windham counties. This bill has been the subject of much discussion since the session began. It was opposed this morning by Senator Ames and favored by Senators Daniels, Belknap and McKillip.

This afternoon the House is taking up as a special order H. 240, general assembly a lump sum of \$400. There is quite a difference of opinion on this bill. Without the slightest debate, the Senate this morning passed in concurrence with the House, the resolution protesting against further government control of public utilities, including railroads, telephones, telegraph, etc.

Bills Passed by the Senate.

S. 80, providing that a jeweler, watchmaker, or silversmith may sell jewelry left with him for repair, if the same is not paid for within a period of six months, the amount realized from the sale being used to defray the expenses of the sale, the cost of repairing, and the remainder going to the town where the sale is held, where it will be kept in trust for the debtor.

S. 81, providing for a fine of \$50, or six months in jail for punishment of habitual drunkards.

S. 82, providing that municipal courts may adjourn at any stage of proceedings, the same as county courts.

Four bills were advanced to a third reading in the Senate, including S. 66, an act to promote the conservation, development and utilization of the water resources of the state. Senator Ames offered an amendment, which was adopted, to add a new section to the bill, to read as follows: "This act is subject to the control of future legislatures to amend or repeal, as the public good may require."

On motion of Senator Vilas, the rules were suspended and S. 43 and S. 45, the acts making uniform the law of partnership, and the law of sales of goods, were taken from the table for consideration at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Passed by the House To-day.

H. 229, relating to the office of state purchasing agent.

H. 253, to compel banks to furnish information as to deposits of persons receiving or applying for public support.

H. 255, an act in addition to the charter of the village of Orleans.

The House adopted J. R. H. 17, to enable the state board of health to co-operate with the United States government to promote rural sanitation.

Mr. Bond of Searsburg opposed H. 257, relating to deer doing damage to crops, because he thought the bill too cumbersome, but the measure was ordered to a third reading.

The committee on fish and game was interrogated regarding H. 220, relating to the duties of the fish and game commissioner with respect to the publication of bulletins and the appointment of deputy wardens. Mr. Hall of Berkshire and Mr. Tracy of Johnson thought that the deputy wardens would mean an added expense to the state. Mr. Moore of Plymouth and Mr. Dyer of Salisbury saw no added expense in the provisions of the bill, and said that the idea of the bill was to gradually do away with certain offices in the fish and game department. The bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 87 to 49.

It was voted to recommit H. 260, authorizing the state board of health to appoint district health officers in place of town health officers, and specifying their duties. This bill is considered quite an important one, and carries an appropriation of \$35,000. It was recommended in order that it might be referred to the committee on appropriations for action.

Mr. McFarland spoke at length in explanation of H. 224, relating to unclaimed deposits in savings banks, when this bill was up as a special order this morning. The measure was amended and ordered to a third reading.

S. 4, permitting a town, city or incorporated village to establish and maintain a wood, coal and fuel yard, was re-committed to the committee.

Prohibition Measure Held Up.

It was evident that the Senate was somewhat wary, after the increase in license towns after Tuesday's elections, about dealing with S. 79, the bill introduced last week prohibiting the manufacture of liquor in the state and practically establishing state prohibition. This bill was up as a special order last night. On motion of Senator Ames, it was recommended to the committee on temperance.

S. 81, the companion bill of S. 79, relating to punishment of habitual drunkards, was advanced to a third reading.

Four new bills were introduced in the House, including H. 260, authorizing the state board of health to appoint district health officers in place of town health officers, and providing that the new officers shall perform all duties of town health officers, excepting in towns of more than 5,000 population, where a town health officer may be appointed. It

(Continued on eighth page.)